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SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

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(6) GENETIC ANALYSIS OF MICROORGANISM BY MIXED
INFECTION OF ACTIVE PHAGE PARTICLES
AND PHAGE OR BACTERIAL DNA,

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RESPONSIBLE INVESTIGATOR

(10) by Isamu Kondo.

(6) 474 700 Jikei University
School of Medicine
Minamisuna, Tokyo, Japan

4 3 9 0 6 6

U.S. Army Research & Development Group (9852) (Far East)

Office of the Chief of Research and Development
United States Army
APO 343

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In the previous experiment, it could be known that *S. gallinarum* doubly infected with active phage α_{10s} particles and purified DNA extracted from phage α_1 could yield a few recombinant type phage between α_{10s} and α_1 besides a majority of normal α_{10s} progeny phages.

In this case it must be mentioned that phage α_{10s} is unrelated with α_1 , the donor phage of DNA sample, so that there are no probability of occurrence of such recombinant type phage from the double infection of α_{10s} and also active α_1 phage particles, if any, survived in DNA sample.

On the other hand, among such newly obtained recombinant type phages there some particles endowed with the ability of lysogenic conversion of *Salmonella O(I)* antigen which is one of genetic character of α_1 , the donor phage of DNA, but not of phage α_{10s} .

My chief research required in this Contract is the genetic and chemical analysis of the genetic factor concerning the lysogenic conversion of *Salmonella O(I)* antigen by mixed infection method of active other phage particles and DNA sample extracted and purified from phage α_1 .

Before setting forth research on this line, I believe, it will be more fruitful in future experiment to clarify much more genetic markers of α_1 phage, the donor of DNA, and α_{10s} phage or more precise relationship between both phages.

On this viewpoint, I have just started my research by the study on the analysis of another genetic character of phage α_1 : the host controlled variation observed in this phage cultured through one of its sensitive host bacteria.

Here is summarized the results of experiments carried out during the past two months.

1) The phage α_1 cultured by Sg, one of strain of *Salmonella gallinarum*-- $\alpha_1(Sg)$ --forms plaque on indicator Sg in good efficiency of plating, e.o.p., but can not form plaque in such a good e.o.p. on indicator S₄S, one of the delysogenized strain of *S. typhimurium* S₄.

The proportion of plaques on S₄S formed by $\alpha_1(Sg)$ to those of the same phage on Sg is about 10^{-5.505}.

2) On the other hand, the phage α_1 cultured by S₄S- $\alpha_1(S_4S)$ --can forms plaque on S₄S almost in the same good efficiency as well as on Sg.

3) This restricted phage $\alpha_1(Sg)$, however, can also adsorb to indicator S₄S but in a little lower rate than that to Sg. Its K value, velocity constant of adsorption to indicator S₄S and Sg are $4.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ml/min}$ and $2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ml/min}$ respectively.

4) Whether DNA of $\alpha_1(Sg)$ phage is or is not injected into S₄S cell will be a future problem. However, it seems to

occur also in this case since at least 5 minutes after adsorption of α_1 (Sg) onto S₄S the superinfection of α_1 (S₄S) is mutually excluded.

5) The analyses of the fate of DNA of α_1 (Sg) injected into S₄S will be carried on by several methods.

Of course the mixed infection of S₄S with DNA extracted from α_1 (Sg) and active phage particles of α_1 (S₄S) will be attempted.